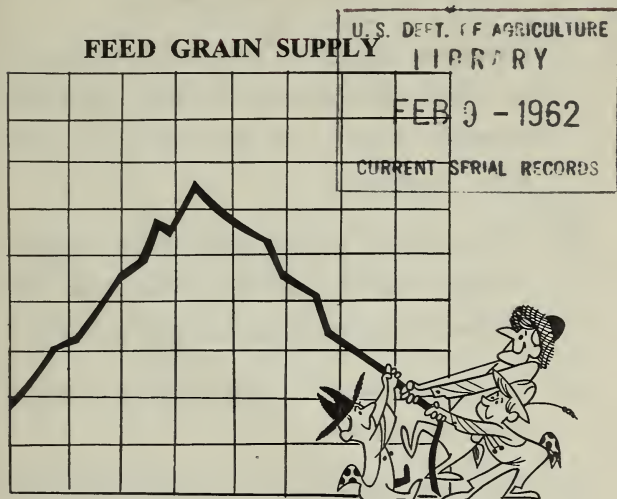


# **Historic, Archive Document**

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Ag84 Pro #485  
Cj2 **Continue To Do In '62 . .**



## What you've Begun In '61 .

**UNDER THE 1962 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM  
YOU CAN HELP:**

- Further reduce the wasteful and costly pileup of feed grains.
- Hold production of feed grains in line with current demands.
- Protect and improve our national soil and water resources through applying needed conservation practices on your diverted acres.
- Save dollars for all U. S. taxpayers, including yourself.

#485

## HOW TO TAKE PART

To cooperate, here's what you do:

1. Divert to approved soil conserving use at least 20 percent of the 1959-60 acreage (base) you had in corn and grain sorghum.
2. In the spring barley area, divert to conserving use at least 20 percent of the 1959-60 acreage base you had in barley.
3. You may divert 20 acres if that is more than 20 percent.
4. You may divert up to an additional 20 percent for added payment.
5. Check with the folks at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) office in the county where your farm is located.

## WHAT YOU RECEIVE

1. You become eligible for 1962 support prices on corn and grain sorghum, and on barley, oats, and rye. The barley program was announced separately for 1962.
2. You may earn payment for putting your diverted acres to an approved conservation use.

On the first 20 percent diverted your payment will be based on half of your normal production, at the 1962 county support rate.

On additional acreage diverted up to 40 percent of your 1959-60 base, your payment will be based on 60 percent of your normal production at the 1962 county support rate.

Government feed grains are used to finance payments for diverted acreage. Cooperators are protected in the marketing of their crop through higher price supports. And the USDA is taking care to sell payment-in-kind stocks without disrupting the market.

## IF YOU COOPERATE

- On the acres you divert, you may **get cash money or grain now**.
- You have an assured income on the diverted acres regardless of crop outcome.
- You save on diverted acres the specific costs of fertilizing, preparing ground, planting, cultivating, and harvesting—plus your labor savings.
- You may find that your county Agricultural Conservation Program offers one or more practices needed on your diverted acres for which you may obtain cost-share assistance.

## HOW ABOUT THE NONCOOPERATOR?

- Noncooperators do not qualify for support on 1962 crop corn, grain sorghum, oats or rye.
- The noncooperator will have to depend on the market prices for his 1962 corn and grain sorghum crops.
- And he is not eligible for payments under the 1962 feed grain program.

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## Fingertip Facts About the Successful 1961 Feed Grain Program

1. It accomplished the first cut in feed grain surplus in 9 years.
2. It is cutting costs, chiefly through cutting production below use, thereby permitting sale of CCC-owned stocks. Storing, shipping and handling are major costs—for example, every bushel of corn that CCC takes over and holds for an average period of 7 years, costs taxpayers about \$1.10. These are the kinds of costs that run up the USDA budget—and it's not the producer who gets the benefit.
3. The 1961 feed grain program helped increase farmers' income by about a billion dollars. This was money spent by farm families on the main streets of America. It bought clothes and food and furniture, haircuts and machinery. It bought life insurance policies, and paid for college educations. It was added income for farmers.

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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## WHAT THE PROGRAM MEANS TO YOU—

Continued wide participation will mean more income for farmers, lower costs to the Government, and less surplus grain in storage.

Through the 1961 program, corn acreage last year was reduced to 58.7 million acres—the smallest since 1919. Although yields were at an all time high of 61.8 bushels per acre, due primarily to weather and good growing conditions, under the 1961 program production of feed grains was brought below consumption for the first time in 9 years.

Although total 1961 feed grain production dropped about 10 percent from 1960 output, farmers' income was higher than a year earlier.

**Here are the national average support prices on 1962 feed grain crops:**

**Corn: \$1.20 per bu.—average for all grades**

**Grain Sorghum: \$1.93 per cwt.—for grade no. 2 or better**

**Oats: 62¢ per bu.—for grade no. 3**

**Rye: \$1.02 per bu.—for grade no. 2 or better, or grading no. 3 on test weight only**

**Barley: 93¢ per bu.—for grade no. 2 or better**



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

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